Sex ratio after implementation of PNDT Act

2010. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the child sex ratio and the comparative figures in 1991 census and 2001 census, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any change after PC and PNDT Acts have been implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to bring in more stringent punishment, so that female foeticide is brought to nil;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) A Statement is enclosed. *(See* below)

(b) to (f) In order to check female foeticide, the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1st January, 1996. The Act was amended as "Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994" and was published in the Official Gazette on 20.1.2003.

2. The technique of pre-conception sex selection has been brought within the ambit of this Act, since misuse of such technologies significantly contributes to the declining sex ratio. Use of ultrasound machines has also been brought within the purview of this Act more explicitly so as to curb their misuse for detection and disclosure of sex of the foetus, so that it does not lead to female foeticide.

3. The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) constituted as per the Act under the Chairmanship of Minister for Health and Family Welfare has been further empowered for monitoring the implementation of the Act. State level Supervisory Boards on the line of the CSB has been introduced for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Act in States/UTs. The State/UT level Appropriate Authorities have been made a multi member body for better implementation and monitoring of the Act in the States. More stringent punishments are prescribed under the Act so as to serve as a deterrent for minimizing violations of the Act. Appropriate Authorities are empowered with the powers of Civil Court for search, seizure and sealing the machines, equipments and records of the violators of law including sealing of premises and commissioning of witness. The sale of ultrasound machines has been regulated through laying down the condition of sale only to the bodies registered under the Act.

4. Act prescribed Punishement for violations of its provisions as under:

* Imprisonment up to 3 years and fine up to Rs. 10,000.
* For any subsequent offences, he/she may be imprisoned up to 5 years and fined up to Rs. 50,000/-. The name of the registered medical practitioner is reported by the Appropriate Authority to the State Medical Council concerned for taking necessary action including suspension of the registration if the charges are framed by the court and till the case is disposed off.

5. The Central Government is taking a number of measures to implement the Act through
the active involvement of the State/UT Governments people's representatives, NGOs and other social organizations/institutions, by way of conducting sensitization and training

programmes for the implementing agencies, including the judiciary, and organizing awareness programme through various IEC mechanisms.

6. The positive impact of the above earnest endeavours of the Government in containing female foeticide and ushering healthy sex ratio would be known only after the next Census is carried out and made public.

Statement

State/UT wise sex ratio and Child Sex Ratio during 1991 *and* 2001

India and State/Union Terriitory*/District	Sex ratio		Child Sex ratio	
India and State/Union Territory*District	1991	2001	1991	2001
INDIA	927	933	945	927
Jammu & Kashmir	896	892	NA	941
Himachal pradesh	976	968	951	896
Punjab	882	876	875	798
Chandigarh*	790	777	899	845
Uttaranchal	936	962	948	908
Haryana	865	861	879	819
Delhi*	827	82!	915	868
Rajasthan	910	921	916	909
Uttar Pradesh	876	898	927	916
Bihar	907	919	953	942
Sikkim	878	875	965	963
Arunachal Pradesh	859	893	982	964
Nagaland	886	900	993	964
Manipur	958	978	974	957
Mizoram	*921*	935	969	964
Tripura	945	948	967	966
Meghalaya	955	972	986	973
Assam	923	935	975	965
West Bengal	917	934	967	960
Jharkhand	922	941	979	965
Orissa	971	972	967	953
Chhattisgarh	985	989	974	975
Madhya Pradesh	912	910	941	932
Gujarat	934	920	928	883
Daman&Diu*	969	710	958	926
Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	952	812	1013	979
Maharashtra	934	922	946	913
Andhra Pradesh	972	978	975	961
Karnataka	960	965	960	946
Goa	967	961	964	938
Lakshadweep*	943	948	941	959
Kerala	1,036	1,058	958	960
Tamil Nadu	974	987	948	942
Pondicherry*	979	1,001	963	967
Anda man&Nicobar Islands*	818	846	973	957

* Union Territory

Source: Census 1991 & 2001, O/O Registrar General of India